





It seems to me very important that the information respecting the state of the Churches, contained in the Minutes of the Association, should be in every family connection. I am pleased with the idea of sending the members of our Societies as well as the Minutes, and calling upon them to enjoy the luxury of aiding in the cause of their publication.

It is suggested in the Minutes of the Association, that the Churches are not to be forgotten when the Minutes are sent. The question, "How much shall we send for printing the Minutes this year?"

It is to be borne in mind that to maintain correspondence, many bundles of Minutes must be forwarded to sister Associations. In this deduction is made of the remainder, which will be for a single copy about 5 or 6 cents.

A Committee be appointed or some other means be devised to ascertain how many copies will be taken by those who meet with those who are not members of our Churches. D. F. G.

From a Letter from Mrs. Jones of the City of New York, dated Aug. 17th, 1830, to a friend in this city.

It is a great pleasure to me to hear of the many dear relatives brought to the Lord, and of the many prayers heard and answered in behalf of the poor heathen. No doubt you have, at this time, been gratified to hear of the conversion of Eliza Greene, but perhaps you do not know that her father, mother, an elder brother, and sister, with three other relatives are also members of our church. Several others are under conviction. At our meeting at this place her aged grandmother came forward and gave us a most satisfactory account of the Lord's dealings with her and her baptism. We expect she will be ready at our next meeting. The old lady had lived twenty miles to meeting, bare-headed and bare-footed on the last day of July. She was to be about seventy-five years of age, and was greatly affected while she was speaking. Since June 1829, twenty-seven persons have been baptized by Mr. Jones, and about fifty are under the special care of the mission. The whole face of society appears changed. Our school has been more regular than the last year and ever, and the pupils improving. Truly we may say "What God wrought?"

From a letter from Rev. Benjamin R. Skinner, to Rev. G. F. Davis, dated Richmond, Va. Aug. 25, 1830.

We had a very pleasant passage to New York. Capt. Stow of the steam-boat Oliver North, treated us with attention, and furnished us with passage free of expense. We arrived safe at Richmond, on the 19th, and have been very hospitably received, and friends appear anxious to do something for the advancement of the cause in which we are engaged.

Finally, dear brother, we are in good spirits, and ready for the time of our departure. The African Mission presents itself with a bold claim upon us. 1. They are brethren, wretched, as ignorant, as superstitious, as numerous as that of other heathen fields, and suspect that they may be as readily induced to give up their superstition and embrace the Gospel. 2. They are rendered doubly wretched by the effects of the slave trade, which never destroyed except by the introduction of Christianity. 3. The introduction of civilization and the arts of civilization, will be a way for the release of our own.

Hope our brethren at H. will make it a subject of special prayer, that colonists who go with us, may on their way experience much of God's grace. To have a reformation on board the vessel, would be exceedingly joyful to our souls. A few more days and if God will, we enter on this great work. How much we need the assistance of God.

That all the Christian ministers of Connecticut might be so endued with a missionary spirit, that their influence might be used in behalf of missions. I trust the churches begin to wake from their sleep, but in most cases, their slumber is not yet aroused. They are like persons just waked from a long and deep sleep.

#### CHRISTIAN SECRETARY'S ASSOCIATION WIDOWS' FUND.

The last Minutes of the Hartford Association, contain the following:—  
Resolved, That we recommend to the Churches of this Association, to take annual collections just before the next anniversary, for the increase of the Widows' Fund.

It is considered that but few of the Baptist Churches are in affluent circumstances, and that most of them are barely sufficient to meet their necessary expenses; and that in the providence of God they are called to support the families of those who are left destitute of their goods—when these things are fully considered, it is hoped and believed that our Churches will contribute to this fund, which is for the relief of Minister's widows.

Resolved, That the Baptist Association.—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Minutes of the above Association, which was held with the Church at New York, N. Y. Sept. 1st and 2d.

Introductory Sermon was delivered by Eld. J. B. Resol, from Eph. ii. 19, 20, 21. Elder A. B. was chosen Moderator, and Thomas F. Field,

We are pleased with the plan lately adopted, of giving a summary view of the situation of each Church, from their several letters to the Association; we are thus better prepared to form an opinion of their condition; and to rejoice with them that do rejoice, and to mourn with them that mourn. By the digest of the letters from the Churches composing this Association, it appears that they are mostly enjoying a good degree of union; some are in a state of adversity, as regards temporal things; and not so many, as could have been wished, engaged in the great benevolent objects of the day, or in the enjoyment of special spiritual blessings. Some of the Churches, however, present a different and pleasing aspect. In one, the sisters had resolved to curtail the use of superfluities in dress, &c. that they might give more in aid of benevolent objects. We should be happy to witness the concurrence of sisters in all our Churches. Complaint is made by some, that numbers have left their residence, some without letters, and some with, from whom no intelligence has been received. This is an evil, which it is believed, too much prevails in many Churches, and for which a remedy ought to be applied.

A resolution was passed, recommending to the Churches, that they raise at least 20 cts. per member, for the benefit of the N. Y. Baptist Missionary Society, mending a discontinuance of the use of tobacco, and an entire abstinence to those not yet contented with this baneful habit, (except as a medicine.) Number baptised the last year, 259. Churches, 36.—Members, 2321.

The Circular letter on *Brotherly love*, from which some extracts will be hereafter made. The following note is given, as worthy the attention of other Associations, which have not adopted similar measures.

NOTE. The churches are requested to state in their letters for next year, what has been done among them in relation to Tract, Bible, and Temperance Societies; the number of Sabbath Schools, Teachers, and Scholars;—also the amount raised for missions, and the method pursued for raising the means; and whether the gospel is well supported in their respective churches.

THE WESTFIELD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, held its nineteenth annual session with the Baptist Church in Middlefield, Sept. 1st and 2d. The Introductory Sermon was delivered by Rev. David Wright, from 2 Cor. 14, xv. After the discourse, a collection amounting to \$9 50 was taken, for the indigent widows and orphans, in that Association. Rev. John Grant was chosen Moderator, and Rev. D. Wright, Clerk.

In the afternoon, Rev. E. Going, agent of the Mass. Baptist Convention, delivered a discourse; after which a collection was taken to aid the convention, of \$17 80. The Widows' Fund, amounting to nearly \$80, was transferred to the Mass. Charitable Society.

By the Report on the state of the Churches, it appears that peace and harmony are prevalent; and although some lament their coldness, others are quickened in their minds, and the general prospect is quite encouraging, and they all seem to remain firm in the gospel; quite a number of religious periodicals are received in some of the Churches, the good effects of which are visible. Indeed we recollect but few associations which have done more for religious charities, in proportion to their means, than this. The Baptist Evangelical Benevolent Society, has considerably increased; and at the close of its late meeting, \$400 were in the Treasury, devoted to the different objects of benevolence.

Sunday Schools have received much attention; the agent of the Mass. S. S. Union was present at this meeting; a proposition was made to raise \$100 for a Day School Missionary, to visit the valley of the Mississippi; twenty subscribed \$5 each, and nearly \$40 more were collected by subscriptions and donations. It will be perceived by the summary, that there are as many Sabbath Schools as Churches, in this Association. After an interesting and harmonious session, the Association adjourned, to be held with the Second Church in West-Springfield, on the first Wednesday of September, 1831.

SUMMARY. In this Association are 19 churches, 16 ordained ministers, 5 licentiates, 1355 members, 10 Sabbath Schools, 600 scholars, 21 S. S. libraries, 1200 volumes, 8 Bible classes, and 11 Female Societies, according to the information furnished by the letters from the Churches.

HYMNS OF ZION.—The publishers of this book have procured stereotyped plates for 25, which will be the same kind, for Conference Meetings, through a considerable extent of country, must be obvious to all. We are not acquainted with any, which is preferable to the above, and should be happy to see it generally in use in the Baptist societies throughout the State.

PRECOCIOUS DEPRAVITY.—IMPOSITIONS.—A few weeks since an article appeared in this paper, stating that a lad at East Haddam, wilfully forced another into the water, where he was drowned. We have received a letter from that place, signed by several respectable men, stating that the above article was untrue. The persons who originate and circulate stories like the above, deserve punishment. It is only a few weeks, since the story of a dreadful duel, in which a Dr. Jeffries was an actor, was widely circulated. This has proved entirely false. Other stories of equal mischievous tendency have been circulated; and are calculated to do no good, but to give unnecessary pain to many. It is impossible for the publishers of papers to detect all these lying spirits; but could it be done, it would be their duty to publish their names to the world.

IMPROVED WELL AND CISTERN PUMP.—A Metallic Pump, of a new construction, has been used in this Office a few weeks past, which we think will

be very useful. Persons wishing for particular information respecting it, can apply to Mr. Marshall, of the Eagle Tavern.

AT a Town Meeting held in this town on Monday last—Elisha Dodd, Cyprian Nichols, Geo. Burr, Samuel Whitman and Henry L. Ellsworth, were chosen Assessors; and Joseph Pratt, Solomon S. Flagg, Jeremy Hoadley, Cadeb Pond and Jeremiah Brown, Board of Relief for the year ensuing.

CONNECTICUT BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.—We several weeks since prepared a notice of the meeting of this Society in June last, for this paper, which was mislaid. A multiplicity of cares have caused the past neglect. This is the true and only apology which we can offer for so long a delay.

This Society met at Mansfield, June 8, 1830. In absence of the President and Vice President, Rev. J. Cookson occupied the Chair.

Br. Thresher exhibited his credentials of appointment as Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society; whereupon, Resolved, That he be invited to a seat with this Society.

Resolved, That Brethren J. Cookson, H. Stanwood, G. F. Davis, S. S. Mallory, and G. Robbins, be a committee to devise ways and means to replenish the funds of this Society.

The following officers were elected:—President, E. Cushman, Jr.;—J. Cookson, Vice-President, S. S. Mallory, Cor. Sec. J. Pratt, and W. Resol, Sec. Sec. A. Gregory, Treasurer, P. Brockett, I. Atkins, J. B. Ballard, Trustees.

Mr. Thresher, having explained the views of the Society for which he acted,

Resolved, That we cordially enter into the general plan proposed by the Northern Baptist Education Society, for co-operation in the education of pious brethren for the ministry; but, as this plan seems not as yet completed, Resolved, that the subject be referred to the Board, for future correspondence.

Brethren J. Cookson, H. Stanwood, and S. S. Mallory, are the committee to receive applications for the aid of the Society, during the recess of the Board.

The members of this Society are not so numerous, nor the donations so liberal, as is desirable; but we trust that it will hereafter receive more attention as its objects are better known, and its utility more fully appreciated.

#### POLITICAL.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.—By the ship Tennessee, we have received Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 19th August.

All the French vessels in the Thames had hoisted the tri-colored flag.

The paper of the 19th says, "the harvest has very generally commenced in this neighborhood; the favorable change in the weather yesterday came very seasonably for the labors of the husbandmen."

The London papers of the 17th state that the Bank of Paris, since the 30th July, discounted to the commercial community at Paris, and particularly to the middling descriptions, 63 millions in bills, which was more than double of its ordinary discounts.—fb.

LATE FROM LIVERPOOL.—The ship Ceres, Capt. Luce, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having left the 27th of August. Captain L. we regret to notice, brought no papers. It was reported, but upon what authority we could not ascertain, that Charles X., ex-king of France, had arrived in London.

The packet ship Napoleon, which sailed in company with the Ceres, and brings interesting intelligence, may be hourly looked for.—fb.

Toulon, Aug. 9.—Yesterday and the preceding day 5 vessels sailed to carry out orders from the provisional government to divers stations of French ships. They are to touch at all the ports wherever there are any French Consuls, to whom they are to carry despatches. The Lynx is bound to Guadalupe.—Her commander being taken ill, was replaced by Lieut. Bachelery.

Le Vigogne, arrived last night from Algiers. On entering the port the commander, to his great astonishment, beheld the tri-colored flag flying. He instantly ordered to wear the ship, to leave a port he thought in a state of insurrection; but the signal for returning being repeatedly made, he determined to anchor. The crews of the Provisional Government were communicated to him, he received the tri-colored flag, which his crew hoisted with loud demonstrations of joy.

Prince Metternich spent several days early in August with the king of Prussia, by whom he was most graciously received.

The brig Hudson has arrived at Boston, bringing London papers to the 15th ultimo, one day later than any before received.

Charles X. had just arrived at the Isle of Wight, where, it was reported, he was to remain but a few days, intending to sail for Italy. It is stated that he overrated the number of his friends in France, because the delicacy of the new government had prevented his seeing to what many were his enemies; and that, from the fact that the National Guards were kept as much as possible out of his way in the neighborhood of Cherbourg, he was encouraged by some of his partisans to dream of the recovery of his authority; and movements were then made by some of his friends to assist him, it is evident that he was in a man of his last and violent character. It was stated by Captain Lord, that the King of England was at the Isle of Wight when Charles X. arrived there.

states of Europe, no doubt, is to a great degree well founded. The revolution in France, so sudden and so complete, has so far distanced all the anticipations of human foresight, that the people of Europe will be emboldened to think results possible which but a few weeks ago, they regarded as entirely hopeless only a few weeks ago. That one fact has warned and convinced more minds than a thousand arguments could have persuaded; and the sovereigns cannot place themselves above its influence. These great moral impressions on all will operate to weaken the hands of those governments which would wish to oppress their subjects; and it any important question should arise between a monarch and his people, within some months from this time, the latter would be almost certain to gain their wishes, and find their interests consulted.

It would seem that the Ambassadors of the principal European Courts at Paris, had not recognized the Government of the New King.

The Journal du Havre says the officers with Charles X. maintain their usual arrogance and say they will return with the allies, and assert that Charles X. receives, every day, despatches from the Ambassadors at Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—At eight o'clock in the evening the great Deputation of the Chamber of Peers came to the Palais Royal to present to his Majesty the address of the Chamber—(which was agreed to yesterday by a majority of 81 to 1.)

Baron Pasquier, the President, spoke as follows:—"Sire, Your faithful subjects, the Peers of France, still penetrated by the great events which have just passed, appear before your Majesty to thank you for your attachment to France. An unanimous voice proclaims that your accession to the throne could alone secure the public happiness. It is only under your reign that we can enjoy in peace those liberties which have been so heroically defended. To be indispensable to a great people, who acknowledged freely and calmly this necessity—what title was ever more noble and more true? Had Providence ever a language more manifest?"

"This contract which you have entered into with France, this oath pronounced by reason and by honor, are engagements worthy at the same time of the Prince who enters into them and the nation that receives them."

"Our oaths too have not been dictated by an impetuous enthusiasm or a blind sentiment. We swear fidelity to you with the profound conviction that we are performing a sacred duty to our country."

"Now that this solemn act is accomplished, France is going to return to the regular course of legal existence. It was to defend its laws that it took up arms; it is, that it may no more have recourse to force to maintain them, that it has established new guarantees; peace at home and abroad; public order; the free development of talent and industry—such has been the object of its efforts—such ought to be the reward of its victory."

"The Chamber of Peers will be eager to concur in the labors which are to improve our legislation, and ensure our prosperity. Its efforts which have more than once been successful in contributing to the public good, have been too often confined to checking or alleviating evil. At present a noble career is opened before it. Your Majesty has no other thought than the happiness of France. This will be the principle of an unalterable union between the King and the Chambers."

The King replied—  
"My Lords, I am happy to hear you declare that the fidelity which you have sworn to me is founded on the profound conviction, that you are performing a sacred duty to your country. It is this same conviction which has been the rule of my conduct; and I also feel that I was obeying this sacred duty in tearing myself from the peaceful habits which were the charm of my life, to devote myself entirely to what the country required of me. I have yielded to the national will with the firm resolution to fulfil all my obligations—to consolidate peace at home and abroad, and to secure the reign of the laws. I depend upon your loyal and sincere co-operation to facilitate the task which is imposed upon me; and I receive with lively satisfaction the expression of your sentiments towards me."

(From the Journal du Havre.)  
It is reported at Cherbourg that the Royal boat has been prepared to take the ex-King and suite on board the American vessels Charles Carroll and Great Britain. All the houses of Cherbourg are decorated with the tri-colored flag. All the soldiers of the 6th regiment of the line, on arriving at Cherbourg from Caen, put their caps upon the top of their bayonets, crying "Vive la Liberté."

Every where on the road from Cherbourg and Carentan the resplendent multi-colored cockade, and shout "Mort aux Ministres." This exasperation is much owing to the fires which have taken place in Normandy, and which are supposed to have been instigated by the late Ministry. Since the fall of Charles X. the congratulations have entirely ceased.

(From the Messager des Chambres.)  
A letter from Geneva, received this very day in our town announces that Milan is in full insurrection. The inhabitants of the frontier towns of Switzerland came in great numbers to fraternize with their neighbors, the French. The democratical movement of France will not prove useless to any people sighing for that independence which forms the most beautiful and first accomplishment of civilization.

The tri-colored flag flies now on the walls of Rochefort.

(From the Journal de Commerce.)  
The subscriptions opened in England for our wounded are filling up with promptness and abundance which shows how our revolution is judged by people which can well appreciate patriotism. The amount of the sums which have reached Paris, and are deposited with M. Lafitte, amounts already to three millions of francs (125,000 sterling.)

On the 5th of August the tri-colored flag was hoisted by some Englishmen at the door of the Hotel of the French Ambassador in London. The charge was sent to Court with a white cockade; he received the tri-colored flag, which he hoisted, when conversing with Duke of Sussex, observing that the Polignac was an ignorant and bad man.

Colonel Maillardoz arrived at Paris on Saturday evening, in disguise, to make arrangement with the Government on the subject of the Swiss, who still amount to 3,000 men; of these 1,500 came from Orleans, the others are the wrecks of Swiss garrisons of Paris. They are, it appears, very uneasy about their fate. Orders, it is said, have been given them to direct their march to Mahon, from whence they will proceed to their own country.

The following is a letter from Tours, dated Monday.—"We have just arrested Peyronnet; he is now in prison. When he was first taken, his first words were, I know my situation is critical, but I know how to die, if it be necessary. In his carriage were found 500,000 fr. in bank notes, and 150,000 fr. in gold. Some of the papers have stated it, but the letter makes no mention of it."

From the National Gazette.  
Extract of a letter from Gen. Lafayette to Mr. Duponceau:

"We have just accomplished, my dear fellow soldier, a glorious revolution. I received at Lagrange on Tuesday morning, the 27th ult. the Ordinances of Charles X. declaring us to be in a state of slavery. On the same evening I repaired to Paris, where I found salutary fermentation. In three days' conflict the people of Paris vanquished the royal Guards, the Swiss and Body Guards; the tri-colored flag floats every where and on the morning of the 31st I felt

warranted to write to Charles X. a note stating to him my opinion—(which he had asked through General Talon) that reconciliation was impossible, and that the Royal Family had ceased to reign.

The Parisians manifested a degree of courage, intelligence, disinterestedness and generosity, surpassing all that you can conceive. Not a single royalist, not a woman was insulted. The people fought only those who fired upon them with cannon and musquetry. The vanquished experienced the most generous humanity. The regiments of the line submitted successively to the public will. Much blood was shed, but the people have triumphed with admirable despatch, sagacity and bravery. We came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances in which France is placed, it would be proper to rally all opinions on the various parties, under the safeguard of a constitutional throne, with popular institutions. We have chosen the Duke of Orleans, whom I esteem more and more as I know him better. The Chamber of Deputies has acted as the organ or interpreter of the French people, in laying down conditions, and offering him the crown for which he acknowledges himself indebted to the will of the nation. Such then is our situation, and fifteen days have not yet elapsed since the ordinances appeared. I send you the short speech which I delivered yesterday. I shall continue to hold the command of the National Guards of France, who are organizing in every direction. My Son George is with me. Levasseur received a dangerous wound, and his life was despaired of three days ago; but he is better.—Adieu—a thousand friendly wishes.

From the Bridgeport Farmer.  
Died.—At the Hospital in Bellevue, N. Y. on the 14th inst. M. Martin Wells, aged 25.

Mr. Wells was one of the unfortunate sufferers, by the explosion of the boiler of the Steamer United States, of New Haven, on the 11th inst., and was taken to the hospital, where he lingered in the most excruciating torments till his decease. He was a worthy member of society, a foreman to the engineer and a native of this place. Previous to his death, he explicitly told his brother, who was called to witness his fate, that the Boat was under a pressure of fifteen inches of steam, at the time of the dreadful explosion, and that twelve or thirteen, was her ordinary rate.

This explanation, accompanied by the solemn attestation of one who stood in so critical a situation, and one too whose character for veracity was so perfectly fair in the community, it is hoped, will forever put to rest the vague rumors, that it is "impossible to ascertain the true cause—and that the Captain examined in person, the cock, but one minute previous to the catastrophe, when but twelve inches was on," &c.

It is to be regretted, that the lives of our citizens are thus to be tampered with, merely to gratify the idle whim of boasting that "our Boat has beaten," and that no coercion whatever can be brought to operate on those who so wantonly sport with the feelings and lives of our dearest connections. Mr. W.'s remains were brought to this place on Thursday last and interred—and although attended by a very numerous and respectable procession, what could be to the loss an aged Father and Mother sustains, who had much cause to rejoice in such a Son?

PUBLIC EXECUTION.  
John Francis Knapp, concerned in the late murder of Capt. White, of Salem, was executed on Tuesday morning, in the Jail Yard at Salem, between 8 and 9 o'clock. It is supposed, says the Salem Register, that from 3 to 5,000 persons, more than four-fifths of whom were strangers, witnessed the catastrophe.

MARRIED.  
In this city, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, Mr. William Stanley, publisher of the Daily Sentinel, New York, to Miss Pamela Benton, daughter of Mr. James Benton, of this city.

In this city, Mr. Gershom Butler, of Wethersfield Rocky Hill to Miss Hetty Hills.

At Chatham, Mr. Walter Bell, of Glastenbury, to Miss Nancy Belden, of Wethersfield Rocky Hill.

At Cornwall, Mr. Peter Groves, of Vermont, to Miss Eliza Parnely, of Cornwall.

At Lyme, Mr. Fitch Stark, to Miss Jerusha Griffin, daughter of Mr. B. Griffin.

At Norwich, Mr. John G. Armstrong, to Miss Catherine Wise. Mr. Albert Daniels, to Miss Mary Ann Wise.

At Durham, Mr. Wm. A. Baldwin, of Granville, Mass., to Miss Betsey A. Camp, daughter of Mr. Eli Camp, of the former place.

At Middle Haddam, on the 19th inst. Mr. Thomas Child, to Miss Belinda Smith.

At New Haven, Mr. Andrew H. Foot, to Miss Frances M. Hoadley, daughter of Simeon Hoadley, Esq. Mr. Joshua D. Atwater to Miss Dorcas Bronson. Mr. Hilaire Bayard, to Miss Esther Osborn.

At Waterbury, Mr. Lewis Beecher, of Prospect, to Miss Caroline E. Steele. Mr. Frederick W. Bradley, of Woodbridge, to Miss Lydia M. Bronson of Waterbury.

DIED.  
In this city, Miss Mary Wells, 24, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wells. Erastus M. aged 1 year, son of Mr. Erastus Goodwin.

At New Orleans, on the 29th Aug. Mr. Hira Hall, formerly of Hartford.

At Middletown, Rev. Benjamin Graves, 62.

At Saybrook, (Chester Society,) Mr. John Clark, aged 44.

At Wallingford, on the 13th Sept. by suicide, Mr. Asaph Merriman, 56.

At Granby, Mr. Reuben Phelps, 76.

At Bristol, Widow Anna Phelps, 71.

At Ellington, Mr. Aden Andrus, Jr. 26.

At Simsbury, Mr. Ebenezer J. Shepard, 17, son of Mr. Eben. Shepard.

At Norwich, Dea. Stephen Wood, 70.

At Middletown, Mrs. Hannah Stanton, 67. Mr. Thomas Noyes, 92.

At Groton, Mr. Jonathan Perkins, 63.

At Litchfield, Mr. Andrew A. Winslip, 10, son of Mr. David Winslip.

At Cheshire, Mr. Stephen Ives, 82.

At Lebanon, Ky. while on a journey, Leicester Carrington, Esq. of Bristol, Conn. 40.

At West Springfield, on the 26th inst. Miss Deidamia Bliss, 47.

At Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Bradley, 40, wife of Mr. Wm. Bradley.

NOTICE.  
AT a Court of Probate holden at Bristol, within and for the district of Bristol, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, JARED W. PARDEE, Esq. Judge.

On motion of Avery Atkins & Lloyd Atkins, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Atkins, late of Bristol within said district, deceased.

This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Executors, after they shall have given public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting the same on a public sign post in said town of Bristol.

Certified from Record.

TRACY PECK, Clerk.

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## POETRY.

From the Religious Herald.  
LINES ADDRESSED TO MR. AND MRS. SKINNER.

Go on ye heralds go,  
To Africa's sable sons,  
And let the heathen know  
What God for them hath done,  
Point them to Christ, who once was slain,  
And tell them they with him may reign.

Bring them from Idols dumb,  
From Temples dark as night;  
From all their arts of sin,  
Unto the God of light;  
And let them see the heavenly ray  
That leads the soul to endless day.

Teach them to read God's word,  
His precepts to obey,  
To learn of Christ the Lord  
The straight, the narrow way  
That leads the soul from earth to heaven,  
The joy, the bliss, that God hath given.

Hearken ye nations. Hark!  
Unto the Gospel sound,  
Come from the regions dark  
And tread Immanuel's ground.  
Come taste the joy, the bliss above  
That flows from God's redeeming love.

He will your crimes forgive,  
Your souls in Christ renew,  
In him the dying live,  
Live free from endless woe,  
Above the sky, when time shall end,  
In heaven, with Christ and God your friend.

## THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

Who does not shrink from the idea of death? It is a separation from all who are dear to us; a dissolution between the soul and the body; and an entrance on an unknown and untried state of existence. All these are indeed affecting considerations, and most powerfully tend to impress the mind. But why should we be afraid of death? It is true that it brings us to the bar of God; but then He is infinitely righteous, and will not do what is unjust: He is infinitely gracious, and takes pleasure in the happiness of his creatures. Alas! conscience tells us that we are sinners, that we have violated the righteous law of God, and that on this account we have incurred the displeasure of a righteous Being. Well, then, may we tremble at the thought of being summoned to His bar, to receive our final and eternal doom.

But, happily for us, there is a way of escape from the wrath to come. He who shows his justice in the punishment of sin, has also displayed his mercy in providing a way of salvation for the guiltiest sinner. The Lord Jesus Christ became sin for us, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him; he shed his blood upon the cross that our sins may be washed away; and has thus opened a way of access to him. Now are we invited to receive his mercy, and enjoy an interest in his favor; thus we are fully prepared for every event that can transpire in life, for the solemn departure of the soul from the body, and for its appearance at the judgment-seat of Christ.

The way of salvation presents no difficulties to the man who is truly humbled on account of his sins, and entirely willing to be saved in the way of God's appointment. "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved;" is the scriptural term of obtaining mercy. It has been my happiness to know many who have experienced the joys of redemption while living, and who have died rejoicing in the grace that is in our Lord Jesus Christ. One of these instances shall now be related.

The good man, to whom I refer, belonged to the middle class of society. He had been favored with a good supply of the bounties of Providence; was surrounded with a numerous and united family; had long enjoyed uninterrupted health; and, in a word, there seemed to be almost every thing about him to make life desirable, when I was summoned to his bedside, to witness his agonies of pain, and behold the calmness and resignation with which he left the world.

For more than thirty years it had been his happiness to serve the Lord, to study his word, and to associate with his people. Amidst the ordinary trials of life he had felt the value of faith in Christ; he had drawn from it his highest enjoyments; and now, in the prospect of death, it gave him expectations and joys infinitely more valuable than any thing which this world can bestow.

"I fear, my friend," I observed, "that you are near another world." "Fear, Sir," said he, "I know I am; but, blessed be the Lord, I do not fear it."

"You can contemplate death without dread?" "Yes, Sir. It is true, and I feel it, that it is an awful thing to die; but I know that my Redeemer liveth." He who has been the object of my love for more than thirty years, does not desert me now. I feel my sinfulness, but his promises support my mind."

"Your friends would desire your recovery, but in the prospect before you they must nevertheless rejoice."

"I hope, Sir, that my friends will rest assured, that whatever God does is done well. I have ever wished to impress it on the minds of my children, that when we trust in God, and engage with all our hearts in his service, he will order our affairs for our happiness; and I now feel it to be true more than ever."

To his weeping children, who stood round his bed, he addressed the most affectionate entreaties, that they would no longer neglect a religion which could alone make them happy, and which now so eminently comforted his mind in the prospect of an exchange of worlds.

"Then," said I, "you have no fears as to your eternal happiness?"

"Were I, Sir, only to look at myself, I should have no reason to have any thing but fears, for I never felt more of my sinfulness than I do now; my simple dependence is on the Lord Je-

sus, who came into the world to save even the chief of sinners; I have committed my soul to him, and I humbly, but firmly, expect salvation from his grace."

His pains now increased, and for some time he was nearly unable to speak; at length he said, "I fear I shall prove impatient, and thus dishonor Him who affords me his gracious presence now, and promises to be with me in the valley of the shadow of death, for now it is no more than a shadow."

We closed this interesting interview with solemn prayer, that the Great Author of our mercies would continue to afford his favor to his servant; would impress each of our minds with the solemn realities of eternity; teach us the full value of pardoning mercy; and enable us, at the last, to commend our souls into the hands of the Lord Jesus Christ. I then left him and in a few hours he departed hence to another world, in the full expectation of the joys of eternity.

My reader, would you prefer the death of the worldly hero or the philosopher, who departs from the world loaded with honor; or that of the happy man, whose character and departure I have now sketched? While his family wept, his soul rejoiced; while the name and remains of some are honored, their souls may be in the regions of despair! Faith in the Lord Jesus is the only remedy against the fear and awful results of death; to that Saviour thou art now invited, and in him thou art welcome to hope. Thou art rapidly hastening to the grave; O forget not that another world is before thee, into which thou must enter. We would not be content with entreating thee to believe in Christ on a death-bed, that will not suffice; but would pray that you may adorn his gospel through life, and by usefulness in his cause, extend the knowledge of his glory, bring other sinners to an acquaintance with his favor, and then die triumphant in that Saviour, whom to know is everlasting life.—*London Tr. Mag.*

From the Christian Register.

## PARIS.

The city of Paris, which has, at various times, been the scene of the most astonishing events, is at this moment an object of great interest.—We have gathered the following account from different sources, though principally from Worcester's Gazetteer.

Paris, the capital of France and one of the first cities in the world is situated on the Seine, 112 miles S. E. from Havre de Grace, at which place the river communicates with the sea. It is 225 miles S. E. from London, Lat. 48. 51.—Population in 1817—715,895. The deaths in 1820 were upwards of 24,000. More than one third of the people die in the hospitals.

There are in Paris about 1,100 streets, besides upwards of 500 alleys, passages and quays—10 public promenades, 25 market places, 16 bridges, 16 gates, 9 prisons, 12 palaces, 2 cathedrals, 41 churches, 3 colleges, 15 hospitals, 80 fountains, 6 public libraries, and 37 places of public instruction.

Paris is the residence of the king and his court, the seat of an archbishop, and the centre of the literature of France. It is built on both banks of the Seine, and on two islands in the river. The country around is more level, and less diversified with gardens, parks, and country houses than the environs of London, but none of the approaches to London can be compared to the entrance to Paris by the great road from the west, passing through St. Germain. The form of the city is nearly circular and it is surrounded by a great wall, erected in 1377, 17 miles in circuit; but it comprises particularly to the west, several tracts of open ground.

Streets.—The streets, in general, of Paris are greatly inferior in width and accommodation to those of London. They are all lighted by reflecting lamps, suspended from a great height in the middle of the street. No street, however, in London, can be compared to the *Boulevards* of Paris. They occupy the space appropriated to the defence of the city in former ages, when its circumference did not exceed 7 miles. This space has been converted into a magnificent street, from 200 to 300 feet wide, and more than two miles long. In the middle is a wide road untraced; on each side of the road, a row of lofty trees, and between each row of trees and the parallel row of magnificent houses of stone, are spacious gravelled walks for foot passengers.

Squares and Monuments.—The squares are generally small, and are surrounded with stately buildings. The finest one is the Place Vendôme, of octagonal form, having an open space of only 500 feet long, and 400 feet broad. The most remarkable of the public monuments, is the column in the Place Vendôme, erected by Bonaparte to commemorate his success in Germany, in 1805. It is a great brazen pillar, obtained by the victor, which was erected and completed. Its diameter is 12 feet; its height 133; its form an imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome; the expenses of its erection £60,000.

Palaces.—In palaces and public structures of the first rank, Paris greatly is superior to London. The *Tuilleries*, the royal residence, was begun in the 16th century and finished in the 17th. It extends from north to south, including the pavilion at each end, above 1,000 feet. It is a noble and venerable structure, exhibiting several orders of architecture, and has, when viewed through the shady avenues, an air of romantic grandeur. The *Louvre* is a very elegant structure and a model of symmetry, of a square form, 525 feet in length, with a large interior court, 400 feet by 400. It is used as a depot in its magnificent halls for objects of taste and art. The gallery of the *Louvre* is a long range detached from the main building, and extended parallel to the bank of the river, all the way to the *Tuilleries*, a quarter of a mile distant. The palace of the *Luxembourg* is a superb edifice and its gardens are spacious and beautiful. Among the remarkable buildings unconnected with the crown, are the Hotel des Invalides, a very large and elegant structure, the Military School, at one end of the *Champ de Mars*, the palace of the Le-

gion of Honor, the building of the Institute, the mint, the granary, and the exchange. Notre Dame, the metropolitan church, is a large Gothic building; but no church in Paris equals, in size or magnificence, St. Paul's in London. The Palais Royal has long ceased to be a royal residence. It is a large pile of building, containing in itself a little world, and has long been considered one of the principal curiosities of the city. It is not only a grand bazar, but a centre of amusement, and the general rendezvous of foreigners who visit Paris.

The principal front of the Palais Royal was built by the Duke of Orleans, father of the present Duke. To him, we are told, it is indebted for its present magnificence and its present disgrace. Having exhausted his resources by a course of uncommon extravagance and profligacy, he, in order to save himself from utter ruin, was driven to the expedient of converting his magnificent palace, the residence of a prince, into an immense bazar. All the apartments from top to bottom of this extensive range of buildings are let for purposes of business, pleasure or vice. "Every article of luxury, every thing which can contribute to the ornament of the person, to the gratification of the appetite, to the improvement of the intellect, or to the contentment of the heart, may be found here."

The Hotel de ville, which was one of the scenes of the late conflict, is a place of great interest, on account of the extraordinary scenes it has witnessed. Here Louis XVI. was exhibited to the populace, from one of the windows, when brought back from Versailles. Robespierre retreated hither after he was outlawed. In front of this building, on the Place de Greve, the public executions still take place; and within the building the celebrated Guillotine is still preserved.

The private houses of Paris are built of free stone, and are five or six and sometimes seven stories high. The river Seine which intersects the city is not half the width of the Thames at London.

Literary Institutions.—Paris contains various literary and scientific associations, at the head of which is the Institute, a scientific body, exceeding in reputation any other learned society in the world. It is composed of nearly 200 members, divided since 1816, into 4 classes, 1st of physical and mathematical science, 2d of the literature of France and the French language, 3d of history and ancient literature, 4th of the fine arts. The university founded in 1252, named the Sorbonne, was suspended in the fervor of the revolution; but it has long been re-established on a very extensive plan, and is at the head of establishments of education in France.

The Arts, &c.—Among the interesting collections those of the Louvre hold the first rank. The gallery is of great length, and lined on both sides with the finest productions of modern painters, divided into French, Italian, and Flemish schools. The number of pieces is upward of 1,100. Next in interest is the museum of natural history; also the Jardin des Plantes extending nearly half a mile in length, laid out with great taste, and exhibiting groups of plants from almost every region on the globe; also a collection of animals of various latitudes, as lions, elephants, bears, &c. Paris is very rich in libraries which are accessible to all persons without introduction. The Royal Library one of the largest in Europe, contains 360,000, or according to the Picture of Paris, 800,000 printed volumes, 72,000 MSS., 5000 volumes of engravings, 30,000 gold medals, 30,000 silver medals, and 40,000 copper medals.

Paris is still more the centre of elegant amusements for France, than London is for England, being the residence during the autumn and winter of all who can afford the gratification of a town life. The expense of living is about 30 per cent less than in London.

\* Or pillar covered with brass.—*Ed. Mag.*

## THE BLIGHTED BARGAIN;

Or, how a Commission Merchant may lose a commission, and a Manufacturer save his Fabrics.

We will relate a little affair that occurred last winter. In an editorial tour in Massachusetts, we travelled in a crowded stage coach. It was a bright winter's day, and the company gazed for a while on the white snow and glittering icy trees, in silence. They were all strangers to each other. At length we passed through a brisk little factory village, and the roaring waterfalls and clattering machinery served to set our thoughts and tongues in motion. The manufacturing village was the natural topic; and it presently appeared that one of the gentlemen was a northern manufacturer, and another was a southern merchant. The one of the distant exchange of names. The one produced an article recognized the name of a manufacturer of the kind of goods he manufactured. The merchant in his turn was well acquainted with the fabrics of the manufacturer, and their high reputation in the markets. We too, recognized in the name of the manufacturer, a subscriber to our temperance paper, but having no personal acquaintance with him, remained *inacog*, especially as more profitable topics seemed to occupy the time. The manufacturer appeared inclined to try a shipment to a new market, and the merchant was evidently fishing for a commission—praised the superior style of the manufacturer's fabrics—the increasing demand for them—could sell any amount, at the top of the market prices, and expected a speedy rise. Matters were evidently about adjusted for an early shipment of an invoice of four or five thousand dollars value, when the sight of a country grog shop turned the subject to the temperance effort. The merchant, intelligent on every other subject, was ignorant here. His mercantile papers had not told him, nor had he informed himself of the nature and progress of the reform. He spoke lightly of it, and repeated some of the current slang of the opposition, with apparent approbation. The manufacturer averted his head, bit his lips, and eyed the merchant more narrowly; who continued his

conversation, unconscious of having endangered his own porridge pot. Presently the driver's horn announced our approach to the inn, where the horses were to be shifted. On our arrival the party slighted. The manufacturer called for *hot coffee*, the merchant for brandy.—This was twice repeated within twenty miles, which evidently settled the matter of the commission. When parting with each other, on the arrival of the manufacturer at his place of destination, the topic was renewed by the merchant, and cautiously evaded by the manufacturer.

Now for the result. The merchant has since failed; and the manufacturer, who had learned better than to intrust his property to a brandy drinker, has doubtless saved his five thousand dollars. We silently noticed these facts, and here record them for the benefit of whom they may concern.—*Genius of Temperance.*

## YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Youth's Companion.

## THE INQUIRY.

"Mother, why do the stars to night  
Shine down so prettily—  
Casting abroad their modest light  
All o'er the sparkling sea?"

"Who built the earth and sky?  
Who gives us air to breathe so free,  
And souls that never die?"

"'Twas God, my child, who made them all,  
And scatter'd them on high;  
He holds them that they do not fall  
Deep rooted in his sky."

"Then, mother, will not this great One  
Love children such as me,  
And take us when we die, to dwell  
In his eternity?"

"If you are good, he will, my child,  
If you delight in prayer,  
He'll take you to his heavenly home,  
To reign forever there."

"Then I will love him, and each day  
I'll bend my knees in prayer—  
He'll teach a child what words to say,  
And then I know he'll hear."

Portland. D. C. C.

## THE JEWS.

"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem. They shall prosper that love thee." *Psa. cxxii. 6.*

Such of you, my dear children, as have read the Old Testament, must have heard of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his twelve sons, who were "the father's of the people of Israel."—Now the people of Israel was that nation whom we call Jews, and God chose them from out of the heathen world around to keep alive his pure religion upon the earth.

It was this people of Israel whom Moses led out of Egypt through the wilderness to the promised land, called Canaan. They were forty years travelling from Egypt to Canaan, and often made God angry by their unbelief and rebellion. But for his promise's sake to their father Abraham, God still bore with and pardoned them, and they were his favoured people for nearly fifteen hundred years, that is, from the time he brought them forth with such signs and wonders from Egypt, till our blessed Saviour was born. The Jews had long been looking forward to the coming of Christ. Their prophets had written much about him, and this Saviour of the world was to be one of their own nation. But when Christ did come, they would not believe he was the real Saviour, because he did not come as a great earthly king, to give them riches and honours. Thus you see "he was despised and rejected of men. He came unto his own, and his own received him not."

They despised the lowly, humble station of life he came in, for, "he took upon him the form of a servant. But hear what was the end of their rejecting Christ. The Lord cut them off from being his people; and through their pride and obstinacy, salvation came to us gentiles. God left the Jews to their own blind will, took their country from them, and they have been scattered abroad among the other nations ever since. Perhaps you who are reading this account may have seen a Jew. They are very particular people in their look and speech. But I must tell you I wish you to learn to love them, and to show that love by praying for them. Look in the prayer book for the collect for Good Friday, where we pray for Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics, and often use it in private. Had it not been for the obstinacy of the poor Jews, you perhaps would read, were once theirs; and our dear Saviour himself was a Jew. But they have now neither country nor religion. Surely these things should make you love and pity them! And you must know that God does not mean the Jews always to remain in their present dark state of mind. Many little Jewish children are put to school by Christian ladies and gentlemen, and brought to know and love the real Saviour; and many grown up Jews are believing that Christ, of whom their prophets wrote, was he whom their nation crucified nearly eighteen hundred years ago. The Bible is full of promises to the Jews, respecting their return to their own country, and being brought home again to God. I will leave you with a few of them, hoping you will find them out and pray for this afflicted people, that the veil may be taken from their hearts, and that God would hasten his purposes of mercy toward them.

From the Baptist Tract and Youth's Magazine.  
TO THE YOUTHFUL READERS OF THIS MAGAZINE.

The selections for this No. of the Youth's Magazine were among the last labors of the late Editor. His sense of the danger of delay was such as to induce habits of the utmost regularity. If any thing was to be noted down, he did not say, "I will do it soon,"—the memorandum was made at once. If he had any busi-

ness to transact, it was executed promptly. As soon as he was convinced of the importance of religion, he did not say, "to-morrow, or the day after, or when I am older, I will embrace it,"—he at once followed the Lord Jesus; and he was yet young he sought the Lord God of his father. In him is a striking instance of the portance of not leaving till a more convenient season the consideration of eternal things, the vigor of manhood, and almost of health, was taken away; and from the time he was supposed to be seriously ill till the time of death he was totally insensible. If he had already prepared to meet his God, it would have been too late.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF EDITORS.

It has long been our conviction, that of the uncharitable feeling, and want of Christian fellowship, which now exists between different denominations, is attributable to editors of religious newspapers. In most cases a religious paper may be considered as the organ of that denomination whose cause it espouses. And it is a fact that cannot be denied, that the majority of its readers catch the spirit which the editor exhibits. If for instance an editor seizes upon some trifling error, supposed or real, he inflicts a wound which is not easily healed. And although upon conviction of error, he may retract, still there are heart burnings, and prejudices, and bitterness of feeling that cannot be entirely stifled. But it is common for an Editor to retract. His readers see therefore only his own statement, and that ever so fairly met, by 'convincing proof' it will never be seen by more than one-tenth of his readers.—*N. E. Ch. Herald.*

## EDITORS MISCHIEVOUS.

That the editors of papers, whether religious or political, have the power of effecting a chief to a much greater extent than almost any other class of men, is self-evident. In many instances, we doubt not, they are themselves of this power at the expense of injured feeling, and in violation of the law of kindness, and even of common courtesy. All others, however, the editors of papers, especially religious, ought to stand at the greatest remove from well-grounded charges of description. It appears to us entirely practicable for Christians, even in their controversial discussions, to exercise such a degree of Christian spirit, and so to use the language of kindness, as not only to secure the confidence of their opponents, but in many instances bring about a happy reconciliation of difference.

We think also, that a vantage ground in controversy, not sufficiently appreciated by religious polemics, is lost, in refusing to their opponents credit, where either in faith or practice they are entitled to our commendation and fellowship. The object in discussion, points of differences with our brethren, of our own or other denominations, is to convert them from their errors; and to do this effectually the dictates both of good policy and common sense, teach us to disarm them if possible, their prejudices, by discovering that which commends itself to every man's conscience. A too general neglect of this rule we verily believe, has been greatly, if not chiefly instrumental in producing the different, which now exist in the church of Christ, and constantly and greatly widening these lines of difference.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

NECESSITIES.—A good man shall have his needs, though not always what he thinks needs. Providence intends the supply of necessities, not of our desires: he will satisfy our wants, but not our wantonness. When thing is not needful, a man cannot properly be said to want it; when it is needful a good man shall not be without it. What is not bestowed upon us may not be so beautiful at that wherein we desire it, for every thing is beautiful in its season. He that did not want God's kindness to renew him, shall never want God's kindness to supply him; his hand shall not be wanting to give where his heart has been large in working. Others live that have interest only in common providence, but God men have providence cabined in promise and assured to them by a deed of covenant conveyance; he was a provider before, he hath made himself now your debtor. You might pray for his providential care before as a common faith, now with a more especial and that which is to come; of this life, not of our desires, but necessities; of the life to come to both, wherein they shall have whatsoever they can want, and whatsoever they can desire.—*Charnock.*

There is no calling or profession, however enmeshing in many respects to a Christian mind, provided it be not in itself simply unchristian, wherein God has not frequently raised up faithful witnesses, who have stood forth as examples to others, in like situations, of the practicability of uniting great eminence in the Christian life with the discharge of the duties of their profession, however difficult.—*Cecil Remains.*

FORTITUDE.—No man lives too long, or lives to do with spirit, and suffer with resignation, what Providence pleases to command him to do.—*Johnson.*

It was perhaps ordained by Providence, to hinder us from tyrannizing over one another, that no individual should be of such importance as to cause by his retirement or death any calamity in the world.—*Johnson.*

We should feel sorrow, but not sink into its oppression; the heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror, which reflects every object without being sullied by any.—*Confucius.*

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